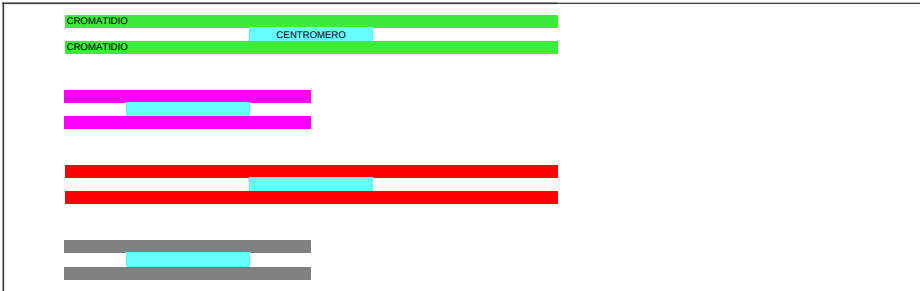
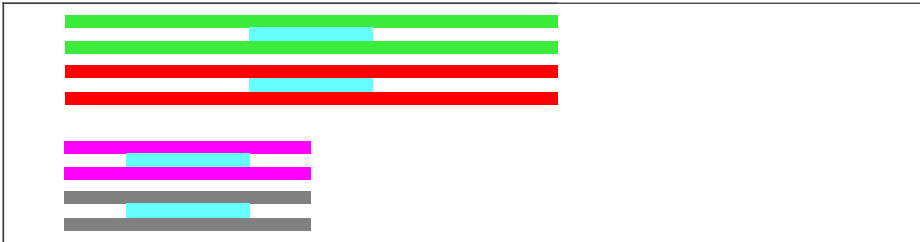




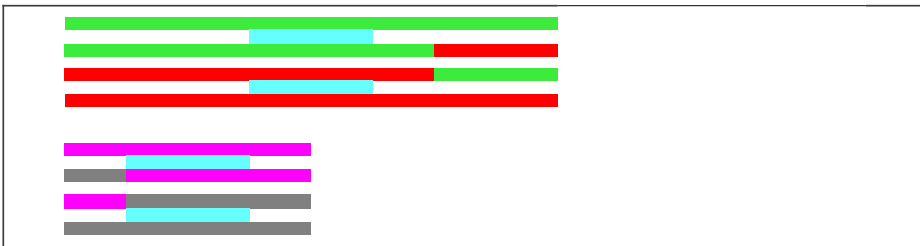
NUCLEO DIPLOIDE CON 4 CROMOSOMI COSTITUENTI 2 SERIE O CORREDI



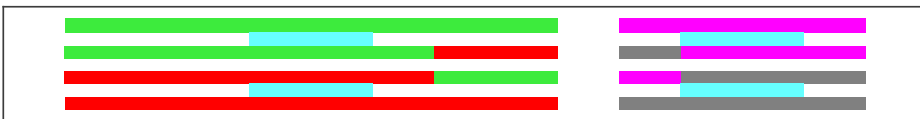
I CROMOSOMI SI DUPLICANO: OGNUNO DI ESSI E' ORA FORMATO DA 2 CROMATIDI IDENTICI UNITI DA UN CENTROMERO



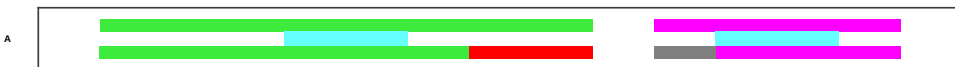
I CROMOSOMI OMOLOGHI (LUNGI E CORTI) SI APPAIANO



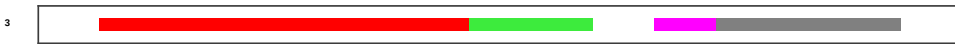
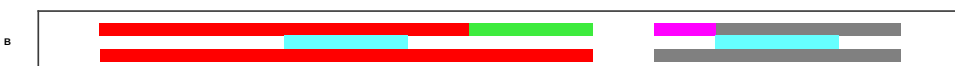
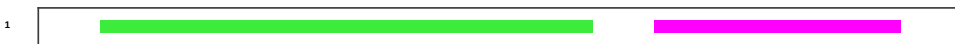
I CROMOSOMI OMOLOGHI SUBISCONO IL CROSSING OVER CON SCAMBIO DI PORZIONI DI CROMATIDI



I CROMOSOMI APPAIATI SI ALLINEANO AL CENTRO DEL NUCLEO (ASSORTIMENTO INDIPENDENTE)



I CROMOSOMI OMOLOGHI SI SEPARANO FORMANDO DUE NUCLEI APLOIDI (1 SOLA SERIE DI CROMOSOMI)



I CROMOSOMI DI CIASCUN NUCLEO NON SI DUPLICANO E SI ALLINEANO SINGOLARMENTE; IL CROSSING OVER NON SI VERIFICA; OGNI NUCLEO PRODUCE DUE NUCLEI APLOIDI CON CROMOSOMI FORMATI DA 1 SOLO CROMATIDIO